

only two teeth, the apical tooth less elongate. Third antennal joint somewhat shorter than four following joints combined. Length, 14 mm.; anterior wing, 4 mm.

The hair on the notum of male paratypes varies to fulvous, but is still redder than in other Californian species, except in one much faded specimen.

Holotype, female, collected at Mariposa, California, June 18, 1938 (R. M. Bohart), the allotype at same place, June 13, 1938 (J. M. Ferguson). Also the following paratypes: One female, one male, Mariposa, June 13 (Ferguson and Bohart), and ten males, June 18 (R. M. Bohart); one male, Santa Paula, June 5, 1927 (collector unknown); and three males, Sespe Canyon, Ventura County, June 9, 1926 (collector unknown). The Sespe Canyon paratypes, except one, returned to Mr. Mont A. Cazier, and the remainder of the paratypes, except one, are in the Bohart collection.

DRYOTRIBUS AND MACRANCYLUS ARE NOT AMERICAN COSSONINE GENERA

(Coleoptera, Curculionidæ)

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To one working with American literature, it appears that the genera *Dryotribus* and *Macrancylus* of the Cossoninæ are American. The purpose of this paper is to call attention to the fact that they are not. In my recently completed report¹, I had occasion to inquire into the status of these genera, and it is worth while to present my findings to continental students in this more available journal.

Genus DRYOTRIBUS Horn

Dryotribus Horn, 1873, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 13:433.

Thalattodora Perkins, 1900, Fauna Haw. 2:146. Synonymy by Champion, 1909, Ent. Mo. Mag. (2) 20:123.

This genus was erected by Dr. Horn for the reception of a species (*D. mimeticus*) found in Florida. In 1900 Dr. Perkins named the same insect *Thalattodora insignis* and based his description upon a single specimen found under a log on the coast of the Hawaiian island of Lanai. In more recent years the species has been found to have a wide distribution and has now been recorded from many places including Florida, West Indies, the main and outlying Hawaiian Islands, Wake Island, Australia, and the Ryukyu Islands, between Japan and Formosa.

¹ Zimmerman, E. C. Synopsis of the Genera of Hawaiian Cossoninæ with notes on their Origin and Distribution. Occas. Papers, B. P. Bishop Museum, Vol. XV, No. 25, pp. 271-293, 1940.

It is found in numbers breeding in driftwood thrown up on beaches and is evidently confined to such materials.

The species *D. mimeticus* has been considered American and to have been introduced from America to Hawaii. However, enough new data have now been accumulated to refute this theory. In 1916 Dr. Perkins described a second species of the genus from Midway, one of the outlying Hawaiian Islands. In 1925 Sir Guy Marshall described a species from the Sunda Islands, and in 1926 Dr. Perkins described the fourth species from another of the outlying Hawaiian Islands, Pearl and Hermes Reef. These data, I believe, prove beyond a doubt that the genus *Dryotribus* is a native of the Pacific and that the one species now found in America has been carried there from some part of the Pacific, perhaps Hawaii, through the agencies of man.

Both generic and specific synonyms should be added to the Leng Catalogue, and the species should be followed by the sign indicating an introduced species.

Genus MACRANCYLUS LeConte

Macrancylus Le Conte, 1876, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 14:338.

Haloxenus Perkins, 1900, Fauna Haw. 2:148. Synonymy by Champion, 1909, Ent. Mo. Mag. (2) 20:123.

LeConte described this genus from specimens taken in Florida by Hubbard and Schwarz. In 1900 Perkins described his *Haloxenus*, which Champion showed was really *Macrancylus*, to receive a common insect found under logs and in driftwood on the coasts of the Hawaiian islands of Molokai and Lanai. It is evident that this situation is quite like that of *Dryotribus*. In my paper on the Guam weevils I described a new species, and when I compared the two previously described members of the genus, *M. linearis* LeConte and *M. immigrans* (Perkins) Champion, I found that there were not two species involved but only one with two names. A case of great discontinuity in the natural distribution of the genus was, therefore, eliminated by showing that *M. immigrans* was a synonym of *M. linearis*. Furthermore the discovery of a new species on Guam showed that *Macrancylus*, like *Dryotribus*, is a Pacific genus and not American. I now have a new species from Samoa and one from the Cook Islands.

This generic and specific synonymy should be added to the Leng Catalogue, and *M. linearis* should be marked as an introduced species.